

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Spending Time

By Walter E. Myer

DIOGENES, the Athenian philosopher, wrote more than 2,000 years ago that "time is the most valuable thing that a man can spend,"—and men who lived long before and after Diogenes have worried about the use of the hours and minutes that make up the day.

This column has dealt with time before and doubtless will do so again, for the right use of minutes and hours is the key to successful living. You certainly want to earn a comfortable income. First you must *spend time* in study to prepare for a career. Later you must *spend time* at your job, in order to earn the money you want. Everyone likes and needs some amusement, and for that you must also *spend time*.

You may, and should, plan a budget for spending and saving your money. Budgeting time is just as important as budgeting money, and far more difficult. You cannot, as with money, put time in a bank for later use. You must use up the 24 hours of every day minute by minute, as the clock ticks them away. You cannot do otherwise, any more than you can change the weather.

By budgeting, though, you can control time. You can spend it so as to get the full value out of every day—in lessons well done, tasks at home finished, and time left over for amusement. Budgeted time really is a ticket to well-balanced living.

Why not try the budget idea for just one week? Promise yourself that you will endeavor seriously during this period to get full value from your time. Make a plan, and stick to it.

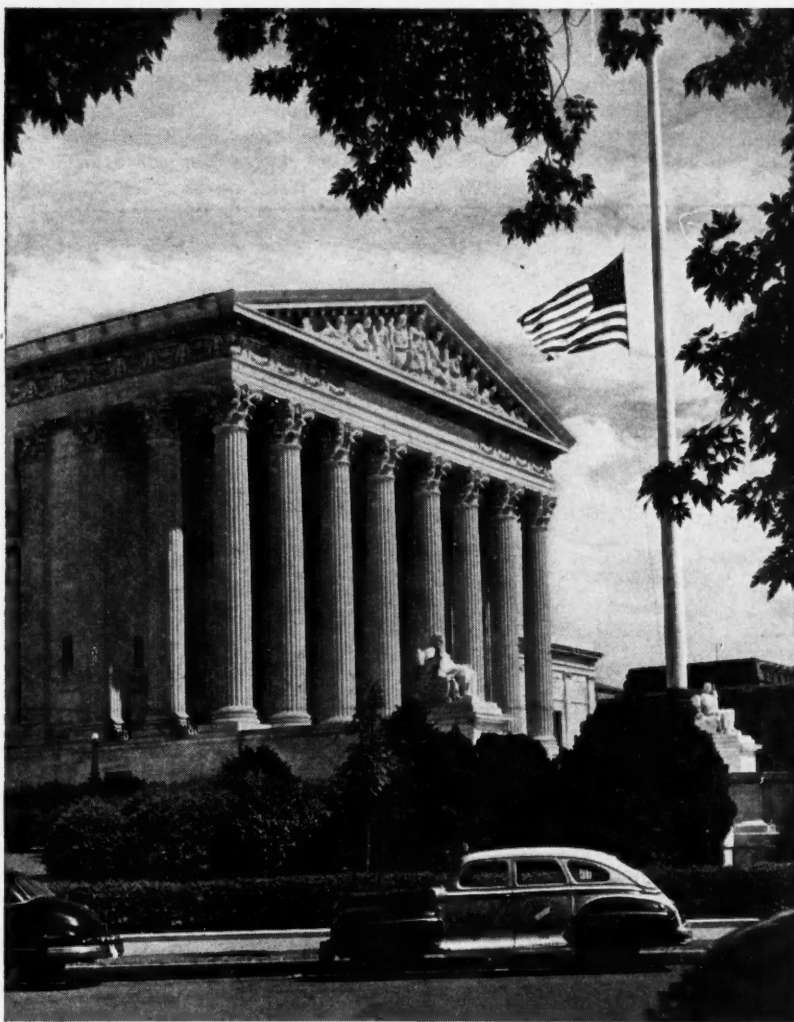
Write down, first, the things that must be done. Set aside a certain amount of time each day for home study during the school week, and let no one interrupt you until your assignments are done. If a friend telephones and wants to chat, tell him—politely—that you are busy and will call him back later. Figure out how much time you need to do your share of jobs around home—raking the lawn or washing the dishes, and so on. See that the jobs are done promptly and well. When studies and your other tasks are finished, the time that remains is yours for leisure.



Walter E. Myer

At the end of the week, look back over your budget and see what you have accomplished. If you've sincerely tried to use your time wisely, you'll probably find that you've done a lot. Your standing in school should be much better, and you won't have that nagging worry which accompanies unfinished homework and the fear of poor grades.

Likely you'll find that you had more time for leisure than you expected—if you really stuck to your schedule for the week. Perhaps you slipped a bit on your plan. Budgeting does take practice. So, after the one week, why not keep up the practice? Soon budgeting your time will become an easy, pleasant, and profitable habit.



THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING is one of the most beautiful in the capital. The flag is at half mast in tribute to the late Chief Justice Vinson.

U. S. Supreme Court

Many Important Cases Will Be Considered During the Session Which Opens in Our National Capital Today

THE U. S. Supreme Court opens its annual session today in Washington, D. C. From now until late next spring, its justices will be kept busy reviewing and deciding complicated disputes which involve unsettled points of federal law.

Though our U. S. Constitution ranks the Supreme Court alongside Congress and the President, the judicial body generally doesn't get as much attention in the news as do these other two. Only on some occasions, such as the opening meeting or the announcement of decisions in cases which have attracted wide public interest, does the Court receive headlines.

Nevertheless, everyone realizes the significant role which the Supreme Court plays in our national life. Its work symbolizes our country's effort to make certain that each individual in America is treated fairly by the state and federal courts and all other agencies of government. In order to understand how much that protection means to us, it is well to review the experience of William Oatis, who learned about communist courts the hard way.

Oatis, as most of you know, is the

American newsman who for over two years was held captive on spy charges lodged against him by communist Czechoslovakia. In his detailed story, which a great many newspapers have been publishing, he has told his readers how the courts and police in communist lands operate without any regard for the rights of the accused.

After his arrest, Oatis was allowed no contact with friends. He was forced to sign false confessions and then to recite them in court. When sentenced to prison, he was advised not to appeal for any reconsideration of his case. He wasn't given a defense attorney until his trial was ready to start, and he never saw this attorney again after the trial and sentencing were completed. In short, Oatis had practically no chance to defend himself—no hope for fair treatment.

Generally speaking, it is not the primary concern of the courts in totalitarian nations to safeguard individual rights. Their chief job is to punish those who disobey or displease the government. At this very point lies one of the greatest contrasts between the

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Indochina War Looks Brighter

More U. S. Aid Raises Hope of Victory for French Union in Prolonged Struggle

INDOCHINA is no longer the "forgotten front" in the world struggle against communism. This Far Eastern land has become the world's number one battleground now that a truce is in effect in Korea.

An all-out attempt is going to be made soon to bring the prolonged war in Indochina to a successful conclusion. Steps now being taken, it is hoped, may bring a decision by spring in favor of the anti-communist forces.

One important step is increased aid from the United States in waging the war in Indochina. Last month the National Security Council—a high-ranking planning group headed by President Eisenhower—recommended that France and her native allies be granted almost 800 million dollars this year to pursue the fight against their communist foes.

This sum is about double the amount we had previously agreed to give. It means that we are paying more than half the cost of the Far Eastern struggle. In previous years we have paid about one-third of the cost.

The decision to pour this money into Indochina stems from our leaders' belief that this far-off land is a key nation in the global fight against communism. Located in southeastern Asia, Indochina lies between communist China to the north and such non-communist lands to the south and west as Malaya, Burma, Thailand, and Indonesia.

About 28 million people live in Indochina, which is slightly larger than Texas. Most of the Indochinese are farmers, and rice is their principal crop. In the interior are rich lumber and mineral resources, most of which are as yet untapped. Industry is only beginning to develop.

While Indochina has the basis for considerable wealth, its value to the communists is more of a strategic nature. Possession of Indochina would give them an ideal jumping-off place for a drive into the lands to the south, rich in tin, rubber, and other resources. Control of southeast Asia would not only strengthen the communist war machine, but would very likely open India to communist penetration. If India fell, all Asia would probably go into the communist orbit.

Our leaders are convinced that it is in the best interests of the United States to help bring the war to a successful end. Yet they know it will be no easy task to win a clear-cut victory. The military situation that confronts us in Indochina is difficult, and it is complicated by political factors.

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Supreme Court

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dictatorial countries and those which are democratic.

Our courts, while expected to punish wrongdoers, also have the equally important duty of *protecting individuals against governmental abuse*. They go to great lengths to provide fair trials for people accused of crime. Our judges give careful attention to the complaints of individuals who claim that their basic rights have been violated by government agencies.

* The U. S. Constitution sets limits beyond which no governmental author-

Such cases generally are brought first to federal district courts, and may later be taken to the courts of appeals for re-examination. About 1,400 disputes each year are put on the doorstep of the Supreme Court. Most of these disputes come up from lower federal tribunals. Others, if they touch upon federal matters, may be brought in from state courts. A few rare cases, such as those involving quarrels between states, start in the Supreme Court without going through any other judicial bodies.

The high Court does not accept, for full hearing and decision, *all* the cases that it is requested to handle. Our nine top judges hold that the *usual* types of cases can be adequately re-

is to hold hearings and make a decision on whether a state is violating the U. S. Constitution when it forces Negro pupils to attend public schools separate from those used by white youngsters. A number of cases involving this question have been accepted for full examination.

One of the best known of these cases is from Topeka, Kansas. In accordance with state law, applicable to towns of a certain size, that city provides separate grade schools for its white and its Negro pupils. Several Negro families asked a U. S. district court to order that youngsters of all races be allowed to attend school together. These Negroes argued that the separation—or “segregation”—

Such laws prohibit business agreements that restrain trade among the different states. Certain players contend that the baseball leagues have “sewed up” baseball so tightly as to violate the anti-trust measures.

The leagues and ball clubs, on the other hand, argue as follows: “In the first place, baseball is a sport—not a business. Second, federal anti-trust laws apply only to business carried on across state lines—known as interstate trade. Even though ball players travel from one part of our country to another, each game is played in a single state and thus could not be considered interstate even if it were a business.”

Lower federal courts have agreed with this latter viewpoint and have refused to go into the matter any further. Now the Supreme Court is being asked to decide whether the lower courts were correct, or whether they should have regarded organized baseball as a business engaged in interstate trade—one that must obey the anti-trust statutes.

These and other difficult issues will keep the Supreme Court justices busy from now until late next spring. From time to time, normally on the first three Mondays in each month, the Court will announce its decisions on cases that are completed. Ordinarily one of the justices will read a lengthy “opinion,” explaining why the majority voted as it did. If the Court is divided in its vote, certain members may read “dissenting” opinions, explaining why they disagreed with the majority.

Uncertainty

As these lines were written, the nation did not know whether the Supreme Court would begin work today with its full number of justices. The sudden death of Chief Justice Fred Vinson, which occurred on September 8, left vacant the highest judicial post in our land.

All Supreme Court justices are appointed by the President with Senate approval. When Congress is not meeting, a temporary appointment can be made by the Chief Executive alone. Whether President Eisenhower named a new Chief Justice prior to the opening of the present Court session will be known by the time this paper reaches its readers. If he did *not*, then the Court will open with eight justices. The center chair, belonging to the Chief Justice, will stand empty. Associate Justice Hugo Black, who has been on the Court longer than any other present member, will preside.

The office of Chief Justice, whoever receives it, is one of the highest positions our nation can give. It has been held by such men as William Howard Taft, who had earlier been President; and by Charles Evans Hughes, who was almost elected President in 1916. The late Chief Justice Vinson, too, went to the Court after a long career in public service.

When Chief Justice Taft died, in 1930, President Hoover appointed Mr. Hughes to replace him. That was the last time, until now, that a Republican President was called upon to name a Chief Justice.

Assuming that Eisenhower selects a member of his own party, there will be two Republicans on the court. Justice Harold Burton is a Republican, though appointed by President Truman. All others who were on the Court at the time of Chief Justice Vinson's death are Democrats, named by Presidents Truman and Roosevelt.



THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, where the justices meet to carry on their public deliberations

ity—not even Congress or a state legislature—can go in taking away people's rights and liberties. A principal job of our courts—state and federal—is to see that no lawmaking body or administrative officer oversteps these limits.

Because of its heavy responsibilities, the American court system is somewhat elaborate. There are the “lower” courts, both state and federal, where nearly all legal disputes and criminal cases are first tried. Above these are “higher” tribunals where cases can go for review if the losers think errors were made in the lower courts.

The *federal* part of our judicial system has three main levels: At the bottom are more than 80 U. S. district courts. Next are 11 U. S. courts of appeals. At the top is the Supreme Court, which normally has 9 judges or “justices.”

Cases that come before our federal courts usually involve the U. S. Constitution or acts of Congress. For instance, a person may be put on trial for disobeying federal tax laws, or an individual may come to court with the complaint that his Constitutional rights are in some way being violated by state or federal officials.

viewed and reconsidered at levels lower than the Supreme Court. So they accept only a fraction of the 1,400 disputes that they are asked to review.

The Supreme Court rejects a case, after some preliminary study, if it decides that the dispute raises no unusual legal issues. The top judges reserve the bulk of their time each year for studying in detail about 150 cases which bring up difficult, unsettled points of law. The Court holds formal hearings on these cases and, in deciding them, it seeks to set forth rules that lower courts can use when handling similar questions in the future.

On cases that the Court *does* accept for formal hearings and full consideration, it can indeed take sweeping action. By majority vote it can overturn—or “reverse”—the decisions of lower courts. Or perhaps the justices will examine a state or federal law under which a case has arisen, and will declare—by majority vote—that the measure violates our federal Constitution. In such an event, this law is automatically cancelled. Thus our Supreme Court can overrule Congress and the state legislatures.

During its present term, the Court

policy was a violation of their rights to equality as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the federal Constitution.

The state of Kansas denied this charge, arguing that the educational facilities provided for Negro children were just as good as those being furnished for whites.

“That makes no difference,” said the Negroes. “Segregation represents an effort to mark us as inferior to white people. Separate schools, regardless of their quality, constitute a violation of our Constitutional rights as Americans.”

The lower court decided against the Negroes, and now the case is before our nation's highest judges. In this and some other similar cases, the Supreme Court is being asked to wipe out—as unconstitutional—all state laws that call for racial segregation in the public schools.

News about another set of cases now before the Supreme Court will probably be handled mainly by sports reporters. These cases involve the question of whether America's major and minor baseball leagues are working so as to form an illegal monopoly under the meaning of U. S. anti-trust laws.

Justices of the Supreme Court

All Are Experienced in Law, but Their Careers Have Varied; Some Have Been Teachers, While Others Have Been Senators or Cabinet Officials

THE justices of the Supreme Court have at least one thing in common—their wide legal experience. In other respects, though, their careers before their appointments vary. Three have been senators, two have been U. S. Attorneys General, some have taught law, and one was a judge of a federal circuit court. Most have practiced law at some time, either privately or with the government.

Sketches of the justices are given below (except for the new chief justice, who will succeed the late Fred Vinson. The successor had not been named when this story was written).

Hugo Black. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt, Black has been on the highest bench of the land longer than any other of the present justices. A native of Alabama, Black practiced law in Birmingham for several years following his graduation from the University of Alabama Law School.

After holding minor public offices, he was elected twice to serve as senator from Alabama. During his second term of office he attracted wide attention for investigating lobbies and pressure groups in the federal government during the 1930's.

Black is a highly respected justice with a tremendous capacity for hard work. He usually writes more opinions on cases than does any other member of the Court.

Harold Burton. The only Republican member of the Supreme Court, Burton was the first justice to be appointed to the high bench by President Truman. Before that appointment, in October 1945, the judge had served with distinction as a U. S. senator and as mayor of Cleveland.

Burton, a mild-mannered man who can be forceful when necessary, attracted national attention for the reforms he accomplished in Cleveland, during three terms as mayor. Streamlining law-enforcement methods, he



Frankfurter



Douglas

office as a district attorney in Dallas County. He climbed steadily up the country's legal and judicial ladder from then on.

William Douglas. When he was appointed in 1939, at the age of 41, he was the youngest justice to sit on the Supreme Court in 125 years. A poor boy from Minnesota, Douglas obtained his college and legal education partly through scholarships and partly by working while attending school.

After graduating from Columbia Law School, Douglas became a Wall street attorney (a position he disliked). Later he taught law at Columbia and Yale Law Schools. Because of his wide knowledge of legal and business activities, he was asked to serve with various government agencies by Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt.

Douglas became commissioner, and later director, of the government agency that regulates the sale of stocks and bonds. Following several years of successful work in this field, he was appointed to the court.

Felix Frankfurter. He is the only foreign-born member of the Court, having emigrated from Vienna, Austria, to this country when a boy. He graduated from college at 19, and some years later went to Harvard Law School. After winning distinction as a student, and later as an attorney, he returned to Harvard to teach law.

Frankfurter continued to teach and to work as advisor and attorney, both privately and in the government, until his appointment to the Court in 1939.

The short, stocky justice is very energetic even though he is the oldest member, in years (71 in November), of the present Court.

Robert Jackson. He is the one member of the present Court who attained his position without a college education. He read and studied law on his own and was admitted to the New York bar at 21.

After several years of success in banking and industry in Jamestown, New York, where he made his home, Jackson worked in a number of government agencies. There he won distinction as an attorney. He argued more cases before the Supreme Court, representing the government, than Daniel Webster presented before that tribunal during his great career as an attorney. Jackson continued to rise

in government until he became Attorney General in 1939. Two years later he was appointed to the Court.

After the war, Jackson was granted a leave of absence by the Court to serve as American prosecutor at Nuremberg, Germany, where the top nazi officials were tried.

Sherman Minton. Hailing from Indiana, he has held posts in the legislative and executive departments, as well as in the judiciary, and is the most recently appointed member of the Supreme Court. After serving as a senator, as a special assistant to President Roosevelt, and as a Circuit Court of Appeals justice, he was named to the Supreme bench in September 1949.



Clark



Minton

Born 63 years ago this month on a farm near Georgetown, Indiana, Minton shaped his career around law and politics. He was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he was a strong champion of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. In 1941, Mr. Roosevelt made him one of five special assistants, and four months later appointed him to a Court of Appeals. Mr. Truman, in 1949, picked Justice Minton for the Supreme Court vacancy caused by the death of Wiley Rutledge.

Stanley Reed. One of the most highly educated members of the Court, he studied in a number of colleges, including Yale, Columbia, and the University of Virginia. After further studies in Paris, he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and practiced law in Maysville.

Reed's appointment to the Supreme Court was very popular because of his previous distinguished work. He had served successfully in a number of government agencies, representing the government in outstanding cases before the Court in the 1930's.

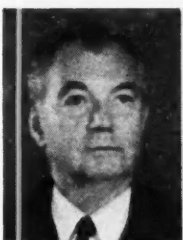
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"Report on the World Today: Indochina," *The Atlantic Monthly*, September 1953. Course of the war.



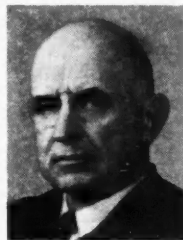
Jackson



Burton



Black



Reed

smashed rackets, imprisoned racketeers, and ousted corrupt officials. In the Senate, he was one of the early backers of the United Nations. Burton, who is 65, was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Cleveland to practice law as a young man.

Thomas Clark. At 54, Clark is the youngest of the Supreme Court justices, and—except for Justice Minton, who was nominated a month after him—he is the most recent appointee to the high bench. Clark's appointment to the Court climaxed a long career in public life, including a dozen years in the Department of Justice, during which he held a number of key jobs. He was Attorney General in Truman's Cabinet when the President named him to the highest tribunal in August 1949.

A tall Texan, Clark first took public

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

1. They favored *dissolution* (dis'ō-lū'shūn) of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (a) strengthening (b) destruction (c) consideration (d) discussion.

2. The *complacent* (kōm-plā'sānt) attitude toward our civil defense program was obvious. (a) satisfied (b) dissatisfied (c) concerned (d) unsure.

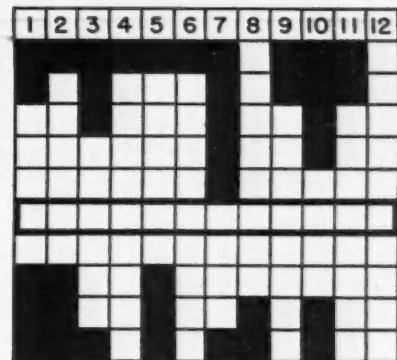
3. The *rapacity* (rā-pās'ī-tī) of certain of their leaders angered the citizens. (a) laziness (b) deceit (c) defeat (d) excessive greed.

4. No one expected the councilman to *renege* (rē-nēg') on his tax program. (a) go back (b) make good (c) act fairly (d) speak forthrightly.

5. All were *dubious* (dū'bī-ūs) about the latest Russian proposal. (a) doubtful (b) dumfounded (c) warned (d) hopeful.

6. Soviet propaganda is aimed at *credulous* (krēd'ū-lūs) people. (a) uneducated (b) hungry (c) easily misled (d) skeptical.

Judge comes from two Latin words *jus*, "law," and *dico*, "say." A judge is one who "says the law."



Court Puzzle

Fill in the numbered vertical rows according to the descriptions given here. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will enclose the name of an important document.

1. What present Supreme Court justice has served longest on the Court?
2. Republican Supreme Court justice appointed by President Truman.
3. Chief Justice who died recently.
4. Famous Supreme Court decision made shortly before the Civil War.
5. First 10 amendments to the U. S. Constitution are known as the Bill of _____.
6. What official appoints our Supreme Court justices?
7. During the present century he served as President and as Chief Justice.
8. The Supreme Court can _____ acts of Congress.
9. Cases involving federal laws usually are tried first in U. S. _____ courts.
10. When filled, the Supreme Court has how many justices?
11. The Supreme Court makes its decisions by _____ vote.
12. In what city does the Court meet?

Last Week

ACROSS: Taft-Hartley. VERTICAL: 1. Reuther; 2. bargain; 3. AFL; 4. strike; 5. John Lewis; 6. pay; 7. Durkin; 8. negotiate; 9. labor; 10. collective; 11. Meany.

The Story of the Week

Food and People

There are only a few countries on the globe that do not actually have the means to supply their people with adequate food. Yet, about two-thirds of the world's inhabitants go hungry.

That is the conclusion of the American Geographical Society (AGS), which was asked by our Navy to make a special global food study. The AGS drew up a series of maps showing soil conditions, food production, population figures, and other data concerning individual lands.

The study group blames starvation in many countries on poor distribution of existing food supplies, and on primitive, wasteful farming methods. If determined efforts were made to overcome these problems, the AGS contends, hardly anyone on the globe would be forced to go hungry.

The special maps show that only people living in the United States, Canada, Uruguay, Paraguay, and a portion of Argentina, in the Western Hemisphere, have adequate diets. Western Europeans, except for the Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, and East Germans, have enough to eat. Few inhabitants of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific area, outside of the Australians and New Zealanders, can fill their food needs. Russia did not cooperate with the study group.

Hands Across the Sea

Students of Scarsdale, New York, High School are extending a hand of friendship to India. They have sent over 9,000 copies of their school paper, *The Maroon*, to the Asiatic country. A U.S. overseas agency will distribute the papers among India's youth.

Scarsdale High students hope to give our friends in Asia a true picture of an American school as well as the "ideas, hopes, and habits of our youth." In an editorial the New York students tell their Indian readers, "We are not

interested in selling you on American schools or on the American way of life. The aim [of this program] is educational."

The paper contains photographs and articles on students and their various school activities. It tells of the school's Interfaith Council, its student governing bodies, and describes other Scarsdale High programs.

Court Terms

A number of special words and terms are used to describe the work of our Supreme Court. Here are a few of them:

Case. Any suit, action, or other legal proceeding brought by opposing sides before a court of justice.

Jurisdiction. The authority that each kind of court has to hear and decide various kinds of cases.

Writ. A formal written order issued by a court. It usually commands a person to do or to refrain from doing a specific act.

Writ of Certiorari. An order issued by a higher court, such as the Supreme Court, asking a lower court to hand over its records on a particular case. This action is taken when there is reason to believe that the lower court committed an error in the way it handled a case.

Writ of Habeas Corpus. A court order directing a sheriff, jailer, or other official holding an individual under detention to bring the prisoner into court and state the time and reason for arrest. By this means, citizens are protected from imprisonment without just cause.

Opinion. The reasoning used by a court in reaching its decision in a particular case. In the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, or a member of the bench named by him, usually writes a major portion of the tribunal's opinion. Other justices may also add their views, however.

Dissenting Opinion. A statement



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST HELICOPTER (center). It can carry 40 fully equipped soldiers, or 32 wounded men on stretchers, or 3 jeeps. Top speed is about 145 miles an hour. Note how its 78-foot fuselage dwarfs the smaller 'copters (one in the foreground and another hovering in the air).

by one or more members of a tribunal giving their reasons for disagreeing with the majority decision in a particular case.

Jittery Workers

For some months now, many government workers in the nation's capital and elsewhere have been jittery about the security of their jobs. Last February, 2,528,200 civilian employees worked for Uncle Sam. Now it is estimated that slightly more than 2,400,000 names are left on the government payroll. Among those laid off were about 14,000 in Washington, D. C.

The job cuts are being made to save money. The layoffs so far will save Uncle Sam an estimated \$300 million a year. By next July, the government hopes to increase this saving by eliminating another 70,000 or 80,000 jobs in various federal offices.

There is keen disappointment, of course, among the people who are losing their positions. Some workers charge that they are being fired after years of service while newer employees are allowed to keep jobs. The U. S. Civil Service Commission—a government agency that deals with federal personnel matters—and some congressmen are now checking into this issue.

Meanwhile, Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young recently told federal employees that, so long as they do their work well, there is not much danger that they will be dismissed in the months ahead. From now on, Mr. Young indicated, the government will reduce its payroll chiefly by not hiring new workers to fill posts left vacant by employees who leave government service.

Pact with Spain

The United States is expected to lose no time in preparing to take advantage of the military agreement it entered into with Spain a little more than a week ago. Under the terms of this pact, our country is given the right to use several airfields and at least five seaports in Spain.

In return for these privileges, U. S.

economic aid amounting to \$226 million will be turned over to Spain during the coming year. How much additional money has been promised to that country is not known at the present time.

Without any question, this agreement will increase our air strength in Europe as well as our sea power in the Mediterranean area. Spain, separated from the rest of the continent by the towering Pyrenees, is a well-protected region for airfields. It would also be an ideal landing base, in the event of war, for U. S. military supplies to NATO forces in Europe.

Although there is opposition to the Spanish pact in the United States, the majority of American leaders appear to feel that it is a valuable form of added security for us and our European allies. However, there is much less enthusiasm for the agreement among certain of our allies than there is in this country.

We shall fully discuss all phases of the question in next week's paper.

The First Year

Europe's experiment in economic cooperation—the Schuman Plan—is starting its second year. Under this plan, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg have removed all tariffs on steel and coal traded among the nations, and are cooperating in strengthening these two important industries. Schuman Plan activities are directed by an assembly of nine representatives of the member countries. Its headquarters are in Strasbourg, France.

What gains has Europe made under the plan's first year in business? Officials of the six nations list these and other achievements of the Schuman Plan thus far:

1. Europe's coal and steel output has been increased during the past 12 months.
2. The plan's international tax on the production of steel and coal is already being used to help industries in member countries to modernize their plants.
3. Factories in each of the six lands can now buy steel and coal on a basis



IN FRENCH MOROCCO. This new dam will hold back a lake nearly 15 miles long. Water for irrigation will turn 250,000 acres of desert into good farm land. The dam's electric plant will produce power to help modernize the ancient, underdeveloped North African territory.

of almost complete equality with one another. A year ago, stiff trade restrictions made it very hard for plants in some of these countries to buy the vital materials.

Community Chest

It's red feather time again! Throughout the country, the familiar symbol of the Community Chest is being displayed as the annual fund-raising drives swing into action.

The Community Chest idea got its start in Ohio after World War I. It quickly spread across the nation until today over 1,500 American towns and cities have adopted the plan. The idea has caught on in other parts of the world, too. There are Chests in Hawaii, Canada, South Africa, Japan, and the Philippines.

Under the plan, citizens are asked to contribute each year to a central fund. The money collected is divided among the many local charitable groups that are working to fulfill health, welfare, and recreational needs of their communities. Thus, through the Chest, one drive for funds serves many organizations and most of the needy people.

Since the Chest relies on voluntary contributions, its success depends on the support it receives from citizens during the annual campaign. Every American is asked to help his Community Chest reach its goal.

South of Our Border

Brazil is having labor trouble. In recent weeks, more and more workers in the big South American country have been staying off their jobs to protest against low wages and high prices. Inflation is hitting the Brazilian workers hard because their wages have not kept pace with rising prices. The government of President Getulio Vargas has promised to do something about the workers' plight.

Costa Rica and Panama—two Central American lands—are tightening their bonds of friendship. Today, President-elect José Figueres of Costa Rica is scheduled to visit Panama's



SOCCER is a popular game in most lands of Europe

chief executive, Colonel José Remón. The two leaders plan to discuss a trade pact between their countries, and they will try to reach an agreement to complete unfinished sections of the Pan-American Highway.

France's "Peace" Plan

France wants a nonaggression pact between the free nations of Europe and communist Russia. The French idea, presented at the UN General Assembly recently, is that the pact would help to prevent war. Nations signing the pact would promise never to use force to settle their international disputes.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer and Britain's Prime Minister Churchill look with favor upon the proposal, and U. S. Secretary of State Dulles also is believed to be interested in it.

Nations have exchanged nonaggression pledges often in the past, but the promises have failed to prevent wars. Nevertheless, certain leaders feel that a pact with Russia now might be a good first step toward world peace.

SPORTS

OF the hundreds of young Americans playing football this autumn, not more than a handful have probably ever heard of William Ellis of Rugby School in England. Yet if it had not been for Ellis and a mistake that he made 130 years ago, our game of football might be altogether different.

Ellis was a student at Rugby School in 1823. He played football but was not very good at it. At that time football was only a kicking game, and Ellis was continually having trouble in kicking the ball. He missed it more often than he kicked it. Finally in a game one day, Ellis, out of desperation, picked up the ball and ran down the field with it.

Of course, this was a breach of the rules. The game was stopped, Ellis received a verbal blasting, and the game then went on as it had always been played in the past.

Nonetheless, Ellis' act started other players thinking. It might be fun, they decided, to run with the ball as well as to kick it. Some of them tried playing the game that way and liked it. Rugby School adopted the new game, and it caught on rapidly. It became known as rugby football, while the older kicking game was called association football. This was abbreviated to assoc. football, and from the abbreviation came the word "soccer." This is the term by which we know the kicking game today.

Both soccer and rugby were carried to America by young immigrants. Many Americans liked the ball-carrying feature of rugby. When the American football rules were standardized in 1876, those who favored rugby had the greatest influence. Even today William Ellis' spur-of-the-moment idea—advancing the ball by carrying it—is the basic feature of our great autumn sport.

The kicking game which Ellis was playing when he "invented" rugby is still tremendously popular in Great Britain, but it has not been very widely played in the United States, although interest in it seems to be on the increase at the present time.

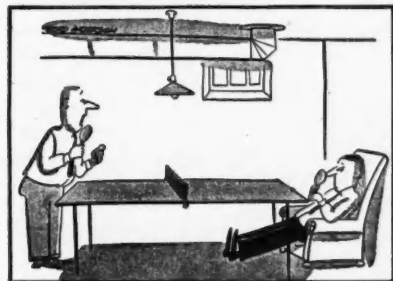
THE LIGHTER SIDE

Lenny: "How did you hurt your arm?"
Glenny: "See that big rock over there?"
Lenny: "Yes."
Glenny: "Well, I didn't."

A young man entered a florist shop and ordered two dozen roses sent to his fiancée on her 24th birthday. On the card he wrote "One for every year of your life."

After he had gone, the proprietor said to the clerk, "He's a good customer, send three dozen."

There was no wedding.



"Maybe you'd rather do something else, Fred."

An auto of ancient vintage puffed and wheezed up to the toll gate.
"Fifty cents," the attendant said.
"Sold!" replied the driver.

"What is the difference," asked the teacher, "between caution and cowardice?"
Student: "Caution is when you're afraid and cowardice is when the other fellow is."

Mother: "Tommy, don't give the baby money to play with. He might swallow it, and anyway it has germs on it."
Tommy: "Not this money—germs couldn't live on my allowance."

First Man: "Few women have a knowledge of parliamentary law."
Second Man: "Oh, I don't know about that. Every woman usually becomes speaker of the house."

Bobby: "There's going to be trouble down at the grocery store."
Mother: "Why?"
Bobby: "Mrs. Jones has a new baby girl—and Mr. Jones has had a sign in his window for a week, 'Boy Wanted.'"

Study Guide

Supreme Court

1. Contrast the duties of our courts with those in totalitarian countries.
2. List the three main levels in our federal judicial system.
3. What work is performed by the U. S. courts of appeals?
4. What type of legal case does the Supreme Court generally accept for detailed study and decision?
5. Explain how this Court sometimes overrules Congress or a state legislature.
6. Describe two issues that are to come up for decision in the Supreme Court during the present session.
7. What is a *dissenting opinion* in the Supreme Court?
8. How are Supreme Court justices chosen?

Indochina

1. What step did the United States recently take in the effort to help wind up the war in Indochina?
2. Why do we consider Indochina a key nation in the world struggle against communism?
3. In what way does the war in that land pose a dilemma for France?
4. Why have many Indochinese failed to give enthusiastic support to France in pursuing the conflict?
5. What recent action has France taken in the attempt to get the wholehearted support of the Indochinese?
6. Why is there more hope of military success this fall than in some years past?
7. In what way does communist China pose a threat to Indochina?
8. What warning has the United States given communist China as regards the conflict in Indochina?

Discussion

1. Do you agree with the recent decision of the National Security Council to have the U. S. take over practically the whole financing of the war in Indochina? Why, or why not?
2. If the Chinese should march into Indochina as they did in Korea, what steps, if any, do you think the U. S. should take? Why?

Miscellaneous

1. What was the essence of the world food report put out by the American Geographical Society?
2. How are the students of Scarsdale, New York, High School extending a hand of friendship to India?
3. Define these four terms as they apply to legal cases: *jurisdiction*, *writ of certiorari*, *writ of habeas corpus*, *dissenting opinion*.
4. About how many civilian employees have been dismissed from the government payroll since the beginning of this year?
5. How long has the Schuman Plan been in effect and what have been the results thus far?
6. What effect will our military agreement with Spain have on western European defenses?

Pronunciations

Bao Dai—bou di (ou as in out)
Cambodia—kām-bō'dī-uh
Certiorari—sur'shī-uh-rare'i
Henri Navarre—ān-rē nā-vār'
Ho Chi Minh—hō' chē mīn'
José Figueres—hō-zā fē-gwā'rēs
José Remón—hō-zā rē-mōn'
Konrad Adenauer—cone-rāt ā'duh-now-er
Laos—lā'ōz
Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) destruction; 2. (a) satisfied;
3. (d) excessive greed; 4. (a) go back;
5. (a) doubtful; 6. (c) easily misled.

Indochina War

(Concluded from page 1)

The struggle in Indochina is an aftermath of World War II. During the global conflict, the Japanese seized Indochina, which had been controlled by the French for many years. When the war ended, the Japanese withdrew, but the returning French found they had lost prestige in the eyes of the natives. Many Indochinese were no longer willing to accept French rule. They wanted their independence.

Native communists took advantage of the desire for freedom, widespread among the Indochinese. Posing as the champions of independence, the communists fanned resentment against the French. Late in 1946, Ho Chi Minh, a Russian-trained native of Indochina, led a rebellion against the French. That touched off the struggle that has been going on ever since.

As the war has dragged on indecisively, France has become fed up with it. At a time when the French treasury is almost empty, the war in far-off Indochina is a steady drain on France, costing more than 3½ billion dollars through 1952. A quarter of the French defense budget goes to the struggle in Indochina. France and her native allies have suffered 147,000 casualties. The casualty rate among young officers has been excessively high.

Dilemma for France

The conflict poses a dilemma for France. If the fighting proceeds on the lines it has followed in the past, no end is in sight—only more casualties and further financial outlay. Yet if France withdraws, the communists will promptly take over, and all the loss of life and expense of the past seven years will have gone for nothing.

The recent increase in U. S. aid is intended to help France solve the financial problem. This will help, but it will take more than money to bring the war to a successful conclusion. As the fighting gets under way again following the rainy season, there are still big political and military obstacles to surmount.

Perhaps the biggest obstacle to winning the war has been the lack of support given to the conflict by the Indochinese people. Many who are anti-communist are also opposed to the French. They feel that if the French win the war, France will again



THE REDS hold the areas in black

run the country much as a colony. Many U. S. officials are convinced that France will not get the wholehearted support of the Indochinese until she grants the Far Eastern land a greater degree of independence.

France has, to be sure, loosened her prewar controls. In 1949 Indochina's three states—Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos—were each given a great deal of power over their internal affairs. Many Indochinese were not satisfied, though. They demanded real independence such as India and Burma received from Great Britain after World War II.

The French were reluctant, however, to go any further. They feared they would be forced out of Indochina. If that happened, they felt they would suffer financially, and their status as a world power would decline.

The way France held back made many Indochinese unwilling to plunge into the anti-communist fight with enthusiasm. During the summer the government of Cambodia even threatened to fight for full independence if it were not granted by the French.

A few weeks ago France finally yielded to mounting pressure. She agreed to talk over the matter of giving the Indochinese states further self-government. These talks are now going on in Paris. If an agreement can be worked out, U. S. officials are hopeful that the Indochinese will give the French added support in the fight against communism.

Many of the Indochinese, even without independence, have remained loyal to the French, and are helping carry on the war. Today the French and their native allies number approximately 350,000. Besides ground troops, they have a fair-sized naval force, and up to 500 planes. The United States has supplied much equipment.



INDOCHINA includes the three states of Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia

The communist force is estimated at about 300,000. In addition to many part-time fighters, the communists have about six well-organized divisions. Much of their equipment has come from Russia and communist China. It does not, however, include planes.

Most of the fighting has been confined to the large coastal state of Viet Nam. The main battleground in the weeks ahead is expected to be the fertile delta country in the north. The French and their allies hold the region around the important city of Hanoi and near-by coastal areas, but the communists control most of the interior.

If they could come to grips with their enemies, the anti-communist forces might triumph quickly. However, the Indochinese struggle is a hit-and-run type of warfare. It is seldom that the communists can be pinned down.

The French make occasional thrusts into communist-controlled areas, often without meeting any resistance. When they return to their bases at night, though, the communists go to work. The same peaceful-looking laborer that the French may have seen working in the rice fields as they passed that day frequently becomes a fighter at night. He may mine the road, or help carry out a hit-and-run attack on some French outpost.

As difficult as the military situation is, there is more hope this fall than in some years. General Henri Navarre, the new commander of the French Union forces in Indochina, has drawn up a promising plan for military success. It calls for bringing an additional French division to Indochina, for speeding up the training of native troops, and for equipping French Union forces with effective weapons purchased with U. S. funds.

Over the campaign now getting under way is one ominous shadow. This is the possibility that the Chinese communists, since they are no longer fighting in China, may decide to give

all-out support to the rebels in Indochina.

For a long time, communist China has been helping the Indochinese communists. It is simple to carry guns and other military equipment across the Chinese border into the communist-controlled areas of Indochina. If China should now supply air support to Ho Chi Minh's forces, it would be a bad blow to the French and their native allies. It would be even worse for China to send troops into Indochina as she did into Korea. Such action would bring about a major crisis for the western powers.

China in the War?

As these words are written, it is a matter of guesswork whether China will actually enter the war to the south. But the possibility that she will do so is ever present. It is recalled that she plunged into the Korean war in December 1950 with little warning.

It is plain that China is speeding up the flow of supplies to the Indochinese communists. Military authorities think that China's aid has increased sixfold in the past year. Russia is also helping the communists.

France recently called upon the "two powers" backing the rebels to speak up, if they really want peace in Indochina. If they do, France indicated her willingness to engage in negotiations. She even suggested the possibility of holding these negotiations at the coming Korean conference.

In a speech last month, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned the Chinese communists that, if they directly entered the Indochinese war, "grave consequences" would result. His statement was generally regarded as meaning that the United States would take military measures against communist China if she sent troops into Indochina. This warning, it is hoped, will make the Chinese think twice before plunging into a conflict which might set off another world war.



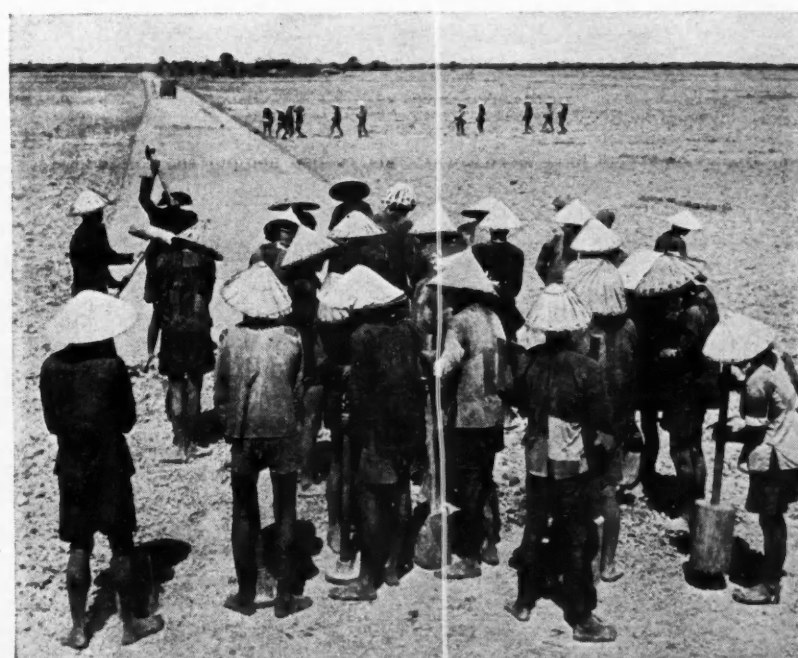
A SCHOOL in northern Indochina. The war has made it difficult to carry on regular, much-needed educational programs in this land.



DANGER AREA. A mother and her children cross a guarded railway bridge in Viet Nam, close to the fighting front.



IN THE FIELD. French troops move cautiously toward the Red enemy in Indochina. This particular terrain is much better for military operations than the thick jungles that cover much of the land.



LACKING MODERN MACHINERY, Indochinese build roads by slow, hard hand labor. A large part of the country has no roads at all.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 7, 14, 21, and 28. The answer key appears in the October 5 issue of the Civic Leader. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. A big obstacle in the path of world-wide disarmament is that (a) no UN proposals for world-wide disarmament have ever been made; (b) Russia has failed to agree to full international inspection; (c) the U. S. insists that UN Security Council members retain their veto power on disarmament proposals; (d) no one wants to stop the arms race between Russia and the U. S.

2. A major aim of organized labor in the U. S. is to (a) secure changes in the Taft-Hartley law; (b) eliminate the secondary boycott; (c) seek wider adoption of open shop contracts; (d) do away with the practice of collective bargaining.

3. A special group of eight senators is preparing proposals for changes in the (a) United Nations Charter; (b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (c) Organization of American States; (d) European Defense Community.

4. The outcome of the recent German elections is a sharp blow to (a) defense plans for western Europe; (b) the United States; (c) German communists and Russia; (d) France and Britain.

5. One factor which helps to account for the present weakness of the French government is (a) a tax system which places too great a burden on all wealthy people; (b) a poor balance between industry and agriculture; (c) extremely low prices on all goods and services; (d) indifference of the majority of the people toward governmental affairs.

6. The U. S. Defense Department recently announced (a) a 965-plane cut in the Air Force buying program; (b) a cut of 43 per cent in next year's defense budget; (c) an increase in the size of the Air Force to 175 wings; (d) the failure of American industry to produce weapons of war fast enough.

7. Experts say that effective civil defense planning would involve (a) expenditures of more than \$25 billion a year; (b) federal government control over all local governments; (c) building an air force six times more powerful than our present one; (d) radar and communications installations far beyond our boundaries.

8. Three of the following four items were approved by Congress before it adjourned. Which one was not approved? (a) a grant of \$200 million to help rebuild Korea; (b) admission of 214,000 refugees in addition to regular immigration quotas; (c) an increase in the national debt limit; (d) extension of the excess profits tax until the end of this year.

9. In the forthcoming Korean peace conference (a) Chiang Kai-shek will represent Red China; (b) spokesmen for Mao Tse-tung will participate; (c) Red China will not have any delegates present; (d) Syngman Rhee will speak for the North Korean communists.

10. In our efforts to halt the growth of communist China's power, we have (a) fought against communist armed forces on the Chinese mainland; (b) carried on trade only with Manchuria; (c) opposed membership of communist China in the United Nations; (d) separated communist China from Russia.

11. Under the proposed Universal Military Training bill (a) only men of 26 and over would be called up for training; (b) practically all young men would receive six months' military training soon after reaching 18; (c) a liberal deferment policy would exempt many from military training; (d) almost all young men would be drafted for a period of 7½ years' active service in the armed forces.

(Concluded on page 8)

Two Leaders

FRENCH-supported Bao Dai and communist-backed Ho Chi Minh are on opposite sides in Indochina's civil war.

Bao Dai, head of the Indochinese state of Viet Nam, works with the French in his land's struggle against communism. A member of Indochina's royal family, the 40-year-old Bao was trained to be his country's future ruler. He learned to cooperate with French officials who directed the affairs of Indochina. At 19, he took over his duties as emperor of Annam, then a state of Indochina.

When the Japanese invaded southeast Asia during World War II, Bao stayed on the throne, though his powers were taken from him. With the return of the French in 1945, he was asked to step down as emperor. But four years later he was brought back by the French to head the newly organized state of Viet Nam.

Bao's opponent is fiery, grey-haired Ho Chi Minh, chief of the communist forces in Viet Nam. Now 62 years old, Ho has spent much of his life as a fighter. As a boy, he joined anti-French forces in Indochina, and at 19 he fled the country to escape arrest. He spent some time in Moscow where he studied communism. Then he roamed for years through China and southeast Asia spreading the ideas of communism. During World War II, he fought against the Japanese troops that occupied his homeland.

By the time the war ended, Ho Chi Minh had organized his Viet Minh movement to set up a communist Indochinese state. After French efforts to work with him failed, they launched the drive to crush Ho and his Reds.



Bao Dai



Ho Chi Minh

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

12. The Saar, formerly German-held territory, is presently linked with _____

13. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby heads the Department of _____

14. Martin Durkin recently resigned from his Eisenhower Cabinet post as _____

15. Italy and Yugoslavia are quarreling over the control of the little territory and port of _____

16. According to the terms of a recent agreement between India and Pakistan, these two nations may soon stop quarreling for control of the border province of _____

17. In the event of atomic attack, it is estimated that the United States would need _____ million well-trained civil defense workers.

18. Which member of the Cabinet recently warned that the United States is likely to make all-out war on communist China if that country launches any new attacks in Korea, Indochina, or elsewhere?

19. Name the western European nation whose premiers have averaged less than five months in office since the end of World War II.

20. Following the return to power of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, the United States has agreed to give more financial aid to _____

21. Name the North African territory where strong native forces seek complete independence from France.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

22. Vijaya Pandit

23. Charles Wilson

24. Syngman Rhee

25. Val Peterson

26. Mao Tse-tung

27. Chiang Kai-shek

A. Civil Defense Administrator

B. U. S. Supreme Commander in the Far East

C. Leader of Chinese Nationalists

D. President of the UN General Assembly

E. President of South Korea

F. Dictator of Red China

G. Secretary of Defense

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

28. The committee action was *construed* as an admission of defeat. (a) interpreted; (b) effective; (c) intended; (d) useless.

29. No *modification* is expected. (a) progress; (b) support; (c) change; (d) opposition.

30. The document was *repudiated* at the meeting. (a) admired; (b) photographed; (c) rejected; (d) endorsed.

31. He spoke with *derision*. (a) respect; (b) scorn; (c) laughter; (d) interest.

32. German assets were *impounded* during World War II. (a) released; (b) seized; (c) unaccounted for; (d) stolen.

33. Any *diminution* of aid may prove disastrous. (a) review; (b) disregard; (c) forfeiting; (d) decrease.

Careers for Tomorrow

Opportunities for Historians

If you like history, you may wonder how you can fit your special interest into plans for a career. You know historians as the authors of books, but not everyone who is interested in history has the ability to write texts or cares to do so. There are many other jobs, such as teaching and doing special research work, open to people who have a thorough knowledge of history. Historians, as discussed here, include both research workers and writers.

Your duties, if you enter this profession, will be to study the past, not only to see *what* happened, but also to learn *why* events occurred as they did, and *how* yesterday's happenings influence the present.

Though historians get some of their information from books, they usually go to original sources for their facts. Dusty court records, ruins of ancient cities, family stories and traditions, and private letters are among the many sources of information historians use. After collecting facts, you will sift and arrange them for use in writing a school text, magazine articles, or for presenting a series of lectures.

Your qualifications should include a real interest in studying the past. Perseverance, an analytical mind, a keen imagination, and the ability to express yourself well in writing are other qualities you should have.

Your preparation will include a college preparatory course in high school. When you seek your A.B. in college, you should major in history and study

such subjects as philosophy, economics, sociology, psychology, and geography. Your education should also give you the ability to read at least one foreign language.

After finishing college you will probably want to get an A.M. degree (requiring one or two years' study at a university) or a Ph.D. (requiring three or four years' study). When you take your advanced work, you will concentrate on a particular region or period that you have chosen as your specialty, and you will do a great deal of original research work in it.

Job opportunities for historians are varied. Some have teaching or journalistic posts and do their professional historical work on the side. They publish the results of their studies in books, magazines, and other periodicals. Many, though, are employed by research organizations, museums, historical societies, and the federal and state governments. Business and industrial firms frequently employ historians to record the stories of their growth.

This field is open to women as well as to men.

Your salary will depend upon your ability and on the type of work you undertake to do. As a teacher, you may earn from \$2,400 to \$7,500 a year. In working for the federal government, you may make from \$3,400 to \$10,000 a year. In other fields your annual salary may run from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The historian who becomes a successful author may make more.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
WOULD YOU like to be a historian?

Advantages and disadvantages that you may encounter in this field depend, as in so many other vocations, on whether or not you are suited for the work. If you have an aptitude for historical study, you will find the job of trying to fit the pieces of a research project together highly stimulating. If you do not have an aptitude for research, you will find the work dull. An additional disadvantage to consider is that the field of history is a bit crowded. Unless you have unusual ability, you may find it difficult to get a good position. There are many good teaching jobs, however.

Further information on the work of historians can be obtained by contacting historical societies and universities in your state. A pamphlet, called "Employment Outlook for Social Scientists," prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, gives additional information on this subject. It will soon be available to the public through the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a small cost.

Historical Backgrounds - - Court Decisions

THE United States Supreme Court, as the final interpreter of the nation's laws, has given its opinions on hundreds of issues that have come before it over the years. Through its legal decisions, the nation's highest tribunal continues to spell out the meaning of the Constitution as it applies to our everyday lives.

In one of its early decisions, the Court declared the highly important principle that it can overrule acts of Congress if they are held to violate the letter or spirit of the Constitution. This power, though not specifically given to the Court in the Constitution, was established in 1803 by Chief Justice Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*.

What It Was About

The case came up after Federalist President John Adams, at the close of his term, had appointed Marbury and other men to judicial posts. James Madison, Secretary of State in Jefferson's new administration, tried to keep Marbury from taking office.

The legal dispute that arose involved a law which had been passed by Congress earlier. The Court, under Chief Justice Marshall's leadership, felt that the law was unconstitutional. Marshall and his associates used this case to argue forcefully that the tribunal has the right to overrule acts of Congress when the justices believe them to violate the Constitution.

Just 16 years later, the Court took the position in one of its decisions

that the national government has greater powers than do individual states—an opinion which was not always accepted in those early years. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the state of Maryland argued that the national government had no constitutional authority to set up a country-wide banking system. The Court upheld the federal government's right to set up the banks.

In 1857, the Court, for the second time in its history, overruled a law of Congress. This was the famous Dred Scott decision. Scott, born a slave, had lived for several years in a territory declared free of slavery by a law passed by Congress. Upon returning to Missouri, then a slave state, Scott sued his master for freedom.

The Supreme Court, when it heard the case, held that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from any territory and said the law was unconstitutional. Scott remained a slave. There was considerable resentment against this decision in northern states.

The most important dispute in recent times was in the 1930's, when the Supreme Court overruled a number of New Deal laws regulating industrial activity and agriculture. The Court held that many of the laws gave the

federal government more control than the Constitution intended.

In the effort to change the opinion of the Court, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed to increase its membership with new justices who agreed with his views, but the Senate refused to give Roosevelt the power he asked.

The laws overruled by the Supreme Court were eventually rewritten to eliminate the objectionable features. Moreover, several of the justices died or retired during this period, and Roosevelt appointed others who interpreted the Constitution more in line with his own ideas. So the Court controversy died down, and has never been so intense since then.



Dred Scott

Early Reminder

Though Christmas is still a long way off, it is not too early to think of sending gifts to members of our armed forces, say Defense Department officials. They remind us that gifts must be sent between October 15 and November 15 to insure their delivery by Christmas Day. All gifts should be securely wrapped.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments occur, next week's major domestic article will deal with the crime problem in the United States, and the leading foreign article will discuss Spain.